

the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

Harold N. Glasser (Reserve officer) to be lieutenant (junior grade) in the Dental Corps in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named Reserve officers to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Glen S. Aspinwall	Richard L. Martin
Ralph C. Carlisle, Jr.	Edwin O. Schwendt
Edward J. A. Castagna	Thomas S. Simms
Alphonse J. Castellana	Charles Solomon
Robert M. Cooper	Alfred F. Stein
Joseph F. Jones	Daniel E. Terrell, Jr.
Floyd J. Johnson, Jr.	William M. Thurber
Archibald C. Ledbetter	Charles J. Tyson III
Glenn A. MacDonald	Allen R. Walker
Robert E. MacDonald	Jerry H. Wright

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Lt. Gen. Gerald C. Thomas, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant general while serving as commandant of the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

Maj. Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant general while serving as assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Maj. Gen. Robert H. Pepper, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a lieutenant general while serving as commanding general, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade indicated:

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS

Edwin A. Pollock	John C. McQueen
Randolph McC. Pate	George F. Good, Jr.
Clayton C. Jerome	

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

William W. Davies	Robert E. Hogaboom
Reginald H. Ridgely, Jr.	Joseph C. Burger
William G. Manley	Verne J. McCaul
Lenard B. Cresswell	Matthew C. Horner
Homer L. Litzenberg	Ion M. Bethel

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERAL, SUBJECT TO QUALIFICATION THEREFOR AS PROVIDED BY LAW

Chester R. Allen

ADDITIONAL PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS IN THE MARINE CORPS

The nominations of Herbert R. Nusbaum and 1,246 other officers for appointment in the Marine Corps, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on May 6, 1954, and appear in full in the Senate proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date, under the caption "Nomination," beginning with the name of Herbert R. Nusbaum, which appears on page 6127, and ending with the name of Joyce M. Hamman shown on page 6130.

Grant that amid the strain and stress of life's hard and difficult experiences, when we are tempted to yield to defeatism and despair, may we have within our hearts the unshakable confidence that Thy divine providence is ever 'round about us.

May the presence and message of the ruler, whose small nation stood forth bravely as one of the calvaries of democracy, stir our hearts with compassion and with a yearning to lift smitten and afflicted humanity out of its miseries and struggles into the glorious liberty of the sons of God.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, May 26, 1954, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Tribbe, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On May 21, 1954:

H. R. 2033. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of the Columbia Basin Orchard, the Seattle Association of Credit Men, and the Perham Fruit Corp.;

H. R. 4735. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. Richard Orme Flinn, Jr.; and

H. R. 3832. An act for the relief of Mrs. Orinda Josephine Quigley.

On May 27, 1954:

H. R. 1167. An act for the relief of W. A. Sampsel;

H. R. 1433. An act to entitle enlisted men and warrant officers advanced to commissioned rank or grade who are restored to their former enlisted or warrant officer status pursuant to section 3 of the act of June 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 505), to receive retired enlisted or warrant officer pay from November 1, 1946, or date of advancement, to date of restoration to enlisted or warrant officer status;

H. R. 2274. An act to further amend the act of May 26, 1948, entitled "An act to establish Civil Air Patrol as a civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force and to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to extend aid to Civil Air Patrol in the fulfillment of its objectives, and for other purposes";

H. R. 2913. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent for certain lands to Harold K. Butson;

H. R. 3349. An act for the relief of Mrs. Margarete Burdo;

H. R. 4475. An act for the relief of Curtis W. McPhail;

H. R. 4816. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Robert Graham a patent in fee to certain lands in the State of Mississippi;

H. R. 4864. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hildegard Noel;

H. R. 5090. An act for the relief of Mrs. Magdalene Zarnovski Austin;

H. R. 5862. An act to authorize the Panama Canal Company to transfer the Canal Zone Corrosion Laboratory to the Department of the Navy;

H. R. 6563. An act for the relief of Zdzislaw (Jerzy) Jazwinski;

H. R. 6647. An act for the relief of Yoko Kagawa;

H. R. 6754. An act for the relief of Mrs. Hooley Shee Eng;

H. R. 7328. An act to promote the national defense by authorizing the construction of aeronautical-research facilities by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research;

H. R. 7329. An act to repeal section 1174 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the cooperation of medical officers with line officers in superintending cooking by enlisted men; and

H. R. 7452. An act for the relief of Therese Boehner Soisson.

On May 28, 1954:

H. R. 2696. An act to provide a method of paying certain unsettled claims for damages sustained as a result of the explosions at Port Chicago, Calif., on July 17, 1944, in the amounts found to be due by the Secretary of the Navy;

H. R. 3598. An act to consolidate the Parker Dam power project and the Davis Dam project;

H. R. 4135. An act for the relief of George Telegdy and Julia Peyer Telegdy;

H. R. 5961. An act for the relief of Marianne Schuster Dawes;

H. R. 6186. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant a preference right to users of withdrawn public lands for grazing purposes when the lands are restored from the withdrawal;

H. R. 6870. An act to amend the act of February 13, 1900 (31 Stat. 28), by approving existing railway installations and authorizing further railway installations on the batters in front of the Public Health Service hospital property in New Orleans, La.;

H. R. 7057. An act to authorize the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to transfer, exchange, and dispose of land in the Eden project, Wyoming, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 7893. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, Export-Import Bank of Washington, and Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. Con. Res. 209. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of parts 1 and 2 of the hearings held by the Committee on Government Operations during the 83d Congress, 1st session, relative to commercial- and industrial-type activities in the Federal Government;

H. Con. Res. 210. Concurrent resolution providing for 35,000 additional copies of the report entitled "Organized Communism in the United States";

H. Con. Res. 213. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings held by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce relative to health problems;

H. Con. Res. 230. Concurrent resolution providing for 30,000 additional copies of the report entitled "Eighth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations"; and

H. Con. Res. 234. Concurrent resolution to print as a House document the proceedings in the rotunda at the dedication of the frieze.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed the Senator from North Carolina, Mr. LENNON, to membership on the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in place of Senator Hoey, deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all wisdom, whose beneficent sovereignty we cannot doubt and whose overtures of sacrificial love we cannot spurn, may we daily become increasingly aware of our need of Thy guiding spirit as we face our own personal problems and seek in some real and practical way to help mankind bear its heavy burdens and find the way to peace.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. CARLSON and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 54-14.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CLARDY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 hour on Wednesday next, June 2, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 9366.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

INCORPORATION, REGULATION, MERGER, CONSOLIDATION, AND DISSOLUTION OF CERTAIN BUSINESS CORPORATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 238.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 3704) to provide for the incorporation, regulation, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of certain business corporations in the District of Columbia, the Clerk of the House is authorized and directed to make the following correction:

In the second sentence of section 36 of the bill strike out "at which is quorum" and insert in lieu thereof "at which a quorum."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, my attention has been called to page 7129 of the RECORD for Wednesday, May 26, in which the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] had the RECORD corrected to show that the bill, H. R. 9267, was introduced at the request of the entire Wisconsin congressional delegation. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD further show that this request, as I understood it, was not an endorsement of the proposed legislation by the balance of the members of the Wisconsin delegation, but that the gentleman from

Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] introduced the bill so that those members of the delegation who had not read the bill could study the same and decide whether they would support the same or not. It is in no way an endorsement of the proposed legislation as far as I am concerned and at this time I am studying H. R. 9267 and am seeking the views of dairy leaders and others in my district who are also studying the same.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 407)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the obligations of the United States of America as a member of the International Labor Organization I transmit for the consideration of the Congress an authentic text of a convention (No. 102) concerning minimum standards of social security, adopted on June 28, 1952 by the International Labor Conference at its 35th session, held at Geneva from June 4 to June 28, 1952.

I transmit also the report of the Acting Secretary of State with regard to the convention, together with a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of State, setting forth the coordinated view of the interested departments and agencies of the Executive branch of the Government with respect to the Convention.

Since, under the constitutional system of the United States, the subject matter of the convention is appropriate in part for action by the States and in part for action by the Federal Government the convention is regarded, in accordance with article 19, paragraph 7 (b), of the constitution of the International Labor Organization, as not suitable for ratification but rather for referral to the appropriate Federal and State authorities for their consideration.

I am sending texts of the convention to the Secretary of the Interior in order that they may be transmitted to the Governments of Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands for such action as may be deemed suitable. I am also transmitting the convention to the Secretary of the Interior for appropriate action and advice with regard to American Samoa, and to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy for appropriate action and advice with regard to those areas of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under their respective jurisdictions.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 28, 1954.

(Enclosures: 1. Authentic text of Convention No. 102. 2. Report of the Acting Secretary of State. 3. Letter from the Secretary of Labor (copy).)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 406)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the obligations of the United States of America as a member of the International Labor Organization I transmit herewith authentic texts of a recommendation (No. 91) concerning collective agreements and a recommendation (No. 92) concerning voluntary conciliation and arbitration, both of which were adopted on June 29, 1951, by the International Labor Conference at its 34th session, held at Geneva from June 6 to June 29, 1951.

I transmit also the report of the Acting Secretary of State with regard to the two recommendations, together with a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of State setting forth the coordinated view of the interested departments and agencies of the executive branch of the Government with respect to the recommendations. I particularly invite the attention of the Congress to the recommendation of those departments and agencies that no legislative action be taken, for the reasons set forth in the above-mentioned letter of the Secretary of Labor.

For action and advice with respect to American Samoa and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (excluding the northern Mariana Islands with the exception of Rota), and for transmission to the governments of Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands in order that those governments may give consideration to the enactment of legislation or other action, I am sending texts of the recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior. Also, I am transmitting the texts of the recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy for such action and advice as may be suitable with respect to that portion of the trust territory which includes the northern Mariana Islands except Rota.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 28, 1954.

(Enclosures: 1. Authentic text of Recommendation No. 91. 2. Authentic text of Recommendation No. 92. 3. Report of the Acting Secretary of State. 4. Letter from the Secretary of Labor (copy).)

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, HAILE SELASSIE I, EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA

The **SPEAKER** of the House of Representatives presided.

At 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper announced the Vice President and Members of the United States Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The **SPEAKER**. On the part of the House the Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, into the Chamber the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. ALLEN; the gentleman from Texas, Mr. RAYBURN; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. CHIPERFIELD; and the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. GORDON.

The **VICE PRESIDENT**. On the part of the Senate the Chair appoints as members of the committee of escort the Senator from California, Mr. KNOWLAND; the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. CLEMENTS; the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. WILEY; and the Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. GREEN.

The Doorkeeper announced the following guests, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them:

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires of foreign governments.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

The members of the President's Cabinet.

At 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper announced His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The **SPEAKER**. Members of the Congress, it is my great pleasure and distinguished honor to present to you the Emperor of a great and ancient people, and the stalwart friend of the United States, His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia. [Applause, the Members rising.]

ADDRESS OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY, HAILE SELASSIE I, EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA

His Imperial Majesty, HAILE SELASSIE I, Emperor of Ethiopia. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, honorable Members of Congress, I count it a privilege to address what is one of the greatest parliaments in the world today—where the forces that make great one of the most powerful of nations have been and are being brought to bear and where issues of worldwide importance have been decided.

The extent of that power and influence and the rapidity with which you have

reached such a summit of importance for the rest of the world are unparalleled in world history and beggar all conceivable comparisons. Two hundred years ago today, as I am speaking, Gen. George Washington won the battle of Fort Mifflin, a victory which was but a step in the gradual forging together of the United States. What a phenomenal progress has been made in that interval of 200 years, an interval which—you may pardon me as representative of one of the most ancient nations in the world—is surely but a surprisingly short passage of time.

So great are your power and wealth that the budget of a single American city often equals that of an entire nation.

As in the case of other countries, you gave us lend-lease assistance during the war and, at present, both mutual security and technical assistance. Yet, so vast are your power and resources that even after deducting all expenses of the Federal Government, you have met the costs of this assistance in one quarter of an hour—15 minutes—of your annual production.

Of what interest is it to you then, you may well ask, that I, the head of what must be for you a small and remote country, should appear before you in the midst of your deliberations? I do not take it upon myself to point out why Ethiopia is important to the United States—that you can best judge for yourselves, but, rather, to explain to you with brevity, the circumstances which make Ethiopia a significant factor in world politics. Since so much of world politics is, today, influenced by the decisions which you, Members of Congress, reach, here in these halls, it is, perhaps, not unimportant that I set out these considerations for you.

A moment ago, I remarked that, for you, Ethiopia must appear to be a small and remote country. Of course, both of these terms are purely relative. In fact, so far as size is concerned, Ethiopia has exactly the area and population of your entire Pacific far west consisting of the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and also Idaho. We are remote, perhaps, only in the sense that we enjoy a secure position on the high plateau of East Africa protected by the Red Sea and our mountain fastnesses. However, by the numerous airlines that link us with the rest of the world, it is possible to arrive in Washington from Addis Ababa in less than 2 days.

By one of those strange parallels of history, Ethiopia and a certain well-known country of the Far East who both enjoy highly defensible and strategic positions in their respective areas of the world, both for similar reasons, simultaneously, at the beginning of the 17th century, entered upon a 200-year period of isolation. As in the case of the other country, that isolation came to an end in the latter half of the 19th century, with this difference that, upon abandoning her policy of isolation, Ethiopia was immediately called upon to defend against tremendous odds her thousand-year-old independence. Indeed, so bitter has been this struggle against foreign aggrandizement that were it not for our persistence and for the enormous social,

economic, and material advances that Ethiopia has made in the interval, and particularly since the close of the last war, Ethiopia might very well have returned to her policy of isolation.

In consequence, in many respects, and particularly since the last World War, Ethiopia has become a new frontier of widely expanding opportunities, notwithstanding the tremendous setback which we suffered in the unprovoked invasion of our country 19 years ago and the long years of unaided struggle against an infinitely stronger enemy. The last 7 years have seen the quadrupling of our foreign trade, currency, and foreign exchange holdings. Holdings of American dollars have increased 10 times over. The Ethiopian dollar has become the only United States dollar-based currency in the Middle East today. The assets of our national bank of issue have increased 1,000 percent. Blessed with what is perhaps the most fertile soil in Africa, well-watered, and with a wide variety of climates ranging from the temperate on the plateau, to the tropical in the valleys, Ethiopia can grow throughout the year crops normally raised only in widely separated areas of the earth's surface. Since the war, Ethiopia has become the granary of the Middle East, as well as the only exporter of meat, cereals, and vegetables. Whereas at the end of the war, every educational facility had been destroyed, today, schools are springing up throughout the land, the enrollment has quadrupled and, as in the pioneer days in the United States, and indeed, I presume, as in the lives of many of the distinguished Members of Congress here present, schoolchildren, in their zeal for education, take all sorts of work in order to earn money to purchase textbooks and to pursue their education.

Finally, through the return in 1952 of its historic ports on the Red Sea and of the long-lost territory of Eritrea, Ethiopia has not only regained access to the sea, but has been one of the few states in the postwar world to have regained lost territory pursuant to postwar treaties and in application of peaceful methods.

We have thus become a land of expanding opportunities where the American pioneering spirit, ingenuity and technical abilities have been and will continue to be welcomed.

A thousand year old history of struggles to defend the territorial integrity of our country, the long fight for liberation two decades ago and the recent campaign in Korea have given our army an esprit de corps and a fighting spirit that, I believe, can stand, without misgiving, for comparison. Today, our fighting forces are among the largest and best trained in the Middle East.

The struggle for liberation served to strengthen the forces of national consciousness and unity and since that time we have made significant advances in social progress. Unlike many other countries, Ethiopia has long been a nation of small, rather than of large, landowners. Moreover, a profoundly democratic tradition has assured in the past, as it assures today, the rise to the high-

est posts of responsibility in the Government, of men of the humblest of origins.

It is but natural, therefore, that a state which has existed for 3,000 years, which has regained its independence by the blood of its patriots, which commands the allegiance and loyalty of even its most lowly subjects, and which enjoys an unusually sound economy, should have a regime of marked stability on that area of the world where stability is so frequently absent today.

Such is the state of Ethiopia today about which I am speaking. It is against this background that I wish to talk to you of Ethiopia as a factor in world politics. Her geographic location is of great significance, with her long shoreline and its archipelago of hundreds of islands. Ethiopia occupies a unique position on the most constricted but important of strategic lines of communications in the world, that which passes through the Red Sea. She also lies on the other most strategic line of communication in the world, namely, the world band of telecommunications which, because of natural phenomena, circles the world at the Equator.

However, in yet a perhaps broader sense is Ethiopia's geographical position of significance. Through her location on the shores of the Red Sea and in the horn of East Africa, Ethiopia has profound historical ties with the rest of the Middle East as well as with Africa. In this respect she stands in a completely unique position. Her culture and social structure were founded in the mingling of her original culture and civilization with the Hamitic and Semitic migrations into Africa from the Arabian Peninsula, and, in fact, today, our language, Amharic, is a member of that large family of Hamitic and Semitic tongues and, therefore, intimately related to Hebrew and Arabic. Indeed, at one time Ethiopia extended to both sides of the Red Sea as well as north to upper Egypt. It was, therefore, not without reason that, during the Middle Ages the Emperor was known as "he who maintains order between the Christians and the Moslems." A profound comprehension of and sympathy with the other states of the Middle East naturally inspires Ethiopian national policies.

On the other hand, 3,000 years of history make of Ethiopia a profoundly African state in all that term implies. In the United Nations, she has been to the forefront in the defense of Africa's racial, economic, and social interests.

Finally, both culturally and geographically, Ethiopia serves to a unique degree as the link between the Middle East and Africa. Situated in the horn of Africa, and along the shores of the Red Sea, with the desert area of Africa to the north and west, it is but natural that Ethiopia should be the filter through which the ideas and influences of the Continent of Africa should pass to the East and vice versa.

Thus, our social and political outlook and orientation became important not only in terms of Middle Eastern and African but also, in terms of world politics—and this leads me to point to a factor which I consider to be of unique significance. We have a profound orien-

tation toward the West. One consideration alone, although there are others, would suffice to explain this result. The two Americas and the continent of Europe together constitute exactly one-third of the land masses of the world. It is in this one-third that are concentrated the peoples of the Christian faith. With but rare exceptions Christianity does not extend beyond the confines of the Mediterranean. Here, I find it significant that, in point of fact, in this remaining two-thirds of the earth's surface, Ethiopia is the state having the largest Christian population and is by far the largest Christian state in the Middle East. In fact, Ethiopia is unique among the nations of the world in that it is, today, the one remaining Christian state than can trace her history unbroken as a Christian polity from the days when the Roman Empire itself was still a vigorous reality.

The strength of the Christian tradition has been of vital significance in our national history, and as a force for the unification of the Empire of Ethiopia. It is this force which gives us, among the other countries of the Middle East, a profound orientation toward the West. We read the same Bible. We speak a common spiritual language.

It is this heritage of ideals and principles that has excluded from our consciousness, indeed, from our unconscious processes, the possibility of compromising with those principles which we hold sacred. We have sought to remain faithful to the principle of respect for the rights of others, and the right of each people to an independent existence. We, like you, are profoundly opposed to the un-Christian use of force and are, as you, attached to a concept of the pacific settlement of disputes. Our lone struggle before the outbreak of the last world catastrophe as, indeed, our recent participation in the combined efforts and the glorious comradeship in arms in Korea have marked us, like you, in giving more than lip service to these ideals. It is your deep comprehension of our ideals and struggles in which it has been my privilege to lead, at times not without heartbreak, my beloved people, and our common comradeship in arms that have laid a very sure and lasting basis for friendship between a great and a small country.

Last year, we concluded with you a new treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation designed to assure to American business enterprise expanded opportunities in Ethiopia. Our dollar-based currency is also there to assure the ready return to the United States of the profits of their investments. We have entrusted to American enterprise the development of our civil aviation which has surpassed all expectations. To American enterprise we have confided the exploitation of our oil resources as well as of our gold deposits. Although my country is 8,000 miles removed from the eastern seaboard of the United States, United States exports to Ethiopia have, notwithstanding this heavy handicap, pushed forward to the forefront in Ethiopia.

Conversely, the United States stands in first rank of countries to whom we

export. Ethiopia which has, from the Province of Kaffa, given the world the name and product of coffee, produces on her high plateau one of the finest mocha coffees in the world. The coffee which you drink attains its unique and pleasant American flavor in part, at least, through the added mixture of Ethiopian coffee. American shoes are made, in part at least, from Ethiopian goatskins which are principally exported to the United States.

On the other hand, you have given us valuable support, not only in lend-lease assistance during the war, and today through mutual-security and technical-assistants agreements, but you have also powerfully aided us in obtaining rectification of long-standing injustices. If, today, the brothers of Ethiopia stand finally united under the Crown and if Ethiopia has regained her shoreline on the Red Sea, it has been due, in no small measure to the contribution of the United States of America. I am happy to take this occasion to express to you, the Congress, which has approved this assistance, the sincere and lasting appreciation of my people.

This collaboration with the West and with the United States in particular has taken yet broader forms. There is our military collaboration based on the mutual-security program. If we leave aside Greece and Turkey as belonging to the North Atlantic group, Ethiopia has been the only state of the Middle East to follow the example of the United States in sending forces to Korea for the defense of collective security.

In so doing, Ethiopia has been inspired by a vision which is broader than her preoccupation with regional policies or advantages. Nearly two decades ago, I personally assumed before history the responsibility of placing the fate of my beloved people on the issue of collective security, for surely, at that time and for the first time in world history, that issue was posed in all its clarity. My searchings of conscience convinced me of the rightness of my course and if, after untold sufferings and, indeed, unaided resistance at the time of aggression, we now see the final vindication of that principle in our joint action in Korea, I can only be thankful that God gave me strength to persist in our faith until the moment of its recent glorious vindication.

We do not view this principle as an extenuation for failing to defend one's homeland to the last drop of one's blood, and, indeed, our own struggle during the last two decades bear testimony to our conviction that in matters of collective security as of Providence, "God helps him who helps himself." However, we feel that nowhere can the call for aid against aggression be refused by any state, large or small. It is either a universal principle or it is no principle at all. It cannot admit of regional application or be of regional responsibility. That is why we, like you, have sent troops halfway around the world to Korea. We must face that responsibility for its application wherever it may arise in these troubled hours of world history. Faithful to her traditions and outlook and to the sacred memory of her patriots who fell in Ethiopia and in Korea in defense

of that principle, Ethiopia cannot do otherwise.

The world has ceaselessly sought for and striven to apply some system for assuring the peace of the world. Many solutions have been proposed and many have failed. Today the system which we have advocated and with which the name of Ethiopia is inseparably associated has, after her sacrifices of two decades ago, and her recent sacrifices with the United States and others in Korea, finally demonstrated its worth. However, no system, not even that of collective security, can succeed unless there is not only a firm determination to apply it universally both in space and time, but also whatever be the cost. Having successfully applied the system of collective security in Korea, we must now, wherever in the world the peace is threatened, pursue its application more resolutely than ever and with courageous acceptance of its burdens. We have the sacred duty to our children to spare them the sacrifices which we have known. I call upon the world for determination fearlessly to apply and to accept—as you and as we have accepted them—the sacrifices of collective security.

It is here that our common Christian heritage unites two peoples across the globe in a community of ideals and endeavor. Ethiopia seeks only to affirm and broaden that cooperation between peace-loving nations. [Applause, the Members rising.]

(After reading the first two paragraphs in English, Emperor Haile Selassie said: "Gentlemen, I deeply admire your rich and wonderful language. I would like to continue speaking in English. To do so, however, would take too much of your time and I could not open my heart to you as I can in my own tongue. So with your permission I will continue in Amharic. You can follow my remarks in the English text, copies of which have been distributed to you.")

(Emperor Haile Selassie delivered the rest of his address in the Amharic language.)

At 1 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m., His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Ethiopia, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Chamber.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires of foreign governments.

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The purposes of the joint meeting having been accomplished, the Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m.) the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE RECESS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MILLER of Kansas asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Tuesday, June 1, after the completion of the legislative business of the day and any special orders heretofore entered.

FAIR-TRADE PRACTICES

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, May 26, I introduced a bill, H. R. 9354, which is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Public Law 212, 63d Congress, following section 3, be amended by adding the following subsections:

"SEC. 3. (a) It shall be deemed an unfair trade practice and against the public interest for any person engaged in commerce in connection with the granting of any franchise or distribution right to demand any contract with any retail dealer requiring such dealer to accept goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, supplies, or other commodities not ordered by such retail dealer.

"(b) The withdrawal by any person engaged in commerce of any franchise or distribution rights of any retail dealer because of failure to order or failure to accept without order any goods, wares, machinery, supplies, or other commodities in excess of need as determined by such retail dealer shall be unlawful."

This bill speaks for itself, but I would like to discuss the basis on which I have offered such measure.

In recent months I have noticed that most of the larger automobile companies have made many statements to the effect that 1953 was one of the greatest years automobile manufacturers have had. The total number of cars produced has been stressed in such articles. At the time these releases were made to the press, several months into 1954, I learned that on River Road in this area there were in storage more than 300 new 1953 models of one of the more popular makes of cars. At the same time there were approximately 170 new 1953 model cars in storage in sight of the Capitol, the product of another major manufacturer of automobiles which also makes many other appliances and equipment. As late as March 25 of this year the local dealers carried in Washington papers advertisement of 132 brand new 1953 models of

still another popular make of automobile at a discount of \$720 to \$1,980 below list price. These occurrences all happened well into the year 1954 and at a time when these statements were being made to the press by the manufacturers.

I do not know why local retailers had that carryover of new cars. It may be that the local distributors or retail dealers bought the cars at a discount and were pleased with the situation, but it did call to my mind the situation which existed in the 1930's. Not that the present situation is too bad, but I do believe there is enough evidence at present to warrant the Congress to act to prevent what happened in the late 1920's and early thirties.

At that time several of the larger manufacturers of automobiles, when times began to get tight, insisted that their local retail dealers order automobiles many, many months in advance and take many more cars than they wished or needed, or could sell profitably. These advance orders had to include extra heavy units of automobiles, for which there was no market in my area.

One of the major manufacturers of cars broke every one of his dealers, of whom I knew, in my State in that period by loading on such dealers automobiles which the dealer could not sell at reasonable terms; and all the assets of such dealers were pulled into the manufacturing company in Michigan and the retail dealers went into bankruptcy. The manufacturer remained strong financially.

Later I had an opportunity to study the dealer contracts. Under the terms of the contracts, as I recall, the dealer was given a franchise to sell the manufacturers products in a particular area. But this does not mean an exclusive franchise to sell. The manufacturer only contracted to deliver to no one except the dealer with the franchise in that area. That one little right was all that kept such contract from being unilateral. Otherwise the contract was one-sided in favor of the manufacturer. As I recall, the company did not guarantee to deliver a single unit, but the dealer had to agree to accept units and to order as much as a year in advance, all for the protection of the manufacturer.

At a time when extra large automobiles had no market at all in my region, dealers had to take heavy units of such automobiles in order to get any cars at all. This had disastrous effects and as I say, in the case of one major make of car, it broke all retail dealers in Mississippi of whom I knew. That situation prevailed generally over the country. It is my understanding such contracts have not been changed in any substantial way since that time.

Since I have been in the Congress I have had occasion to try to help dealers in my district, who were the local distributors for one of the major farm machinery lines, to hold their franchise which the company threatened to cancel. While it was not admitted, from a study of the facts it was apparent that the franchises were being canceled, primarily, because such dealers would not go in debt to put up a prototype or ex-

pensive building in a new location as insisted upon by the manufacturer. Doubtless the same situation has existed in various other lines.

Mr. Speaker, I know that no major company sets out to ruin the retailers of its product but, judging by the past, should conditions get tight to the point where it becomes a question as to who is going to be pressed financially, under the type of dealer contract which most local distributors have the man placed in financial straits first is going to be the retail dealer or distributor; and this will be brought about by the manufacturer under present contracts. The dealer's franchise is his means of making a living and under pressure from the manufacturer he will order well in advance even though he is not guaranteed the delivery of a single unit. Then with hope that his condition will improve he will yield to pressure to order well in advance, even when there is no market for such product in his area.

Judging by the past he will accept large units, with little or no markets, in order to get what he thinks he can sell. All of this is a part of a package delivery demanded by the manufacturer.

The illustrations I have used to point out the need for congressional action are the ones I know about. In recent months other complaints at practices in the automotive industry have been pointed up in House Joint Resolution 484 by Congressman CRUMPACKER. Also, as early as 1939, the Federal Trade Commission, in House Document No. 468, 76th Congress, 1st session, after exhaustive hearings made the following recommendations:

It is recommended that present unfair practices be abated to the end that dealers have (a) less restriction upon the management of their own enterprises; (b) quota requirements and shipments of cars based upon mutual agreement; (c) equitable liquidation in the event of contract termination by the manufacturer; (d) contracts definite as to the mutual rights and obligations of the manufacturers and the dealers, including specific provision that the contract will be continued for a definite term unless terminated by breach of reasonable conditions recited therein.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, may I point out that by section 4 of Public Law 212 of the 63d Congress, which my bill would amend, any individual who may be injured or threatened with injury by actions which I would make against the public interest, is authorized to go into the Federal court and obtain an injunction to prevent the action from being taken.

Several States have tried to meet this problem in recent years, notably Rhode Island, where manufacturers must qualify with a State agency to do business in the State and the State can then cancel the right of such manufacturer to do business in the State if they do the things prohibited under my bill.

I called this statute to the attention of friends in the legislature of my State of Mississippi. In recent weeks the State legislature has passed such a measure. That is one way to meet the issue, of course. However, I hope this

Congress will act on a national basis. Now is the time, in advance of trouble.

The bill which I have introduced is not unfair, and it will give some degree of protection to retail dealers and distributors. It will let those in an industry somewhat ride together as against the manufacturer being able to squeeze every dollar out of the distributor so as to maintain the home company in a strong financial condition. I hope the committee will see fit to have early hearings on this measure and that the Congress will pass it.

MEMORIAL DAY

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, Sunday, May 30, is a day on which all of us might well pause momentarily from the hurry and rush of daily existence in a spirit of contemplation and reverence. It is a day on which Americans, of every extraction and religious persuasion, honor their dear, gallant dead. It is Memorial Day.

Memorial Day, or Decoration Day, as it is sometimes known, was first officially celebrated as a national holiday on May 30, 1868, at the order of the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was meant to honor the memory of soldiers killed in the War Between the States. The number of those so honored has swelled through the years; the day now serves as an official remembrance of all American soldiers who have given their lives in battle, here and in foreign duty.

In this year of 1954, Memorial Day comes to us with an enlarged significance. Not in the memory of man or of history has the human race faced such difficulty or crisis. Never before have problems seemed so grave, nor their solution so apparently impossible. Brother set against brother, nation against nation, the field of conflict daily widens. The minions of tyranny and oppression appear to gain ground by the hour in their mad race to overwhelm, by lies and trickery, what they have failed to subjugate by force and arms. Never in the annals of civilization have freemen faced such a cunning and resourceful foe. As never before must we rededicate our lives and ourselves to the first principles upon which our great Nation was founded.

This is an occasion on which we honor our sons who have given their most priceless possession—their lives—in defense of what they most sought to preserve—an America, free. We honor, as best a grateful nation can, their gold-star mothers, whose strength and example these sons so heroically emulated.

But in the hearts of true Americans on Memorial Day, as on every day, the memory of these sons lingers on—in the happy laughter of a tiny child as he fashions castles of stone in his box of sand—

in the excited murmur of proud parents at high-school graduation time—in the haunting concerto of a robin as he chirps beneath the window of a Kansas farmhouse on a chilly spring morning—in everything that is clean and decent and honorable; in everything that is American.

No one needed to explain to these boys the meaning of love, fidelity, patriotism. They knew. As if through a mist we see them pass before our eyes in uncounted legions, sighing, whispering, crying, "Remember." "Remember Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Belleau Woods, Anzio, Normandy, Tarawa, Heartbreak Ridge." "Remember us; remember what we did. And yet we can help you no more."

"Remember you are freedom's last outpost."

America has always prided herself in that in times of anguish and distress she can call forth from within her limitless borders the strength to meet the moment, the men to meet the hour.

And yet, since our country's founding, when has the need been greater than now? When have the words of men and the treaties of nations meant less? When has the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man met with greater rebuke?

Truly might we pray, as did a poet of another year:

God give us men. A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands,

Men whom the lust of office does not kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy,
Men who possess opinions and a will,
Men who have honor, men who will not lie.

Such men as these come once in a blue moon. America has urgent need for them. And find them she must.

Let our minds stray once again, on this Memorial Day, to the rows of crosses, immaculately white, which line, with unspeakable eloquence, the national cemeteries of our land and the far corners of the earth—the final repose of gallant sons.

Shall it be true, as Thomas Jefferson said, that—

The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants.

On this day will the peoples of the world take to their breast the lesson that history has tried time and again to teach, that men were created to live as brothers, and as little children to love one another?

Will we Americans, on Memorial Day, in the presence of these hallowed dead, arouse ourselves from the slumber into which we have fallen?

We will, on this Memorial Day, I am sure, take to heart afresh the example of these gallant dead, so that come what may in time to come, "They shall not have died in vain."

REOPENING TRADE WITH COMMUNIST CHINA

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 30 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, because of the sharp differences of opinion that exist in our country and among our allies on the whole question of east-west trade, including that of expanding or, in our case, resuming trade with Communist China, I undertook recently to examine this subject in some detail. What are the possibilities? The difficulties? The advantages and disadvantages? I should like to report here some of my findings and the convictions based on them. Much of what I say was included in an address given at the World Trade Luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City on May 19, 1954, under the title "The Significance for Foreign Trade of Communist Conquests in Asia."

Mr. Speaker, it may seem almost irrelevant to talk about the problems and prospects of foreign trade in a world whose most obvious characteristic is insecurity and uncertainty. For example, in Asia the immediate question that absorbs our attention just now is, What is to happen in Indochina next week or next month?

But is it not more important to consider how to keep the free countries free so that we can expand or at least maintain the trade we have with them, rather than to speculate about possible expansion of trade with countries already conquered by the Communists?

Why has not the West had the will and the unity necessary to prevent these Communist conquests? One reason, I believe, is because we have failed to appreciate what our predicament is likely to be if we allow further expansion of Communist areas.

The report on east-west trade released recently by the Foreign Operations Administration covers far more adequately than I could the facts and trends to be found in this trade. So I want to discuss not so much the figures of trade, but rather the philosophy of trade with those parts of the world which have come under Communist control or are threatened by it.

I

Let us begin by consulting that hard-headed student of political and economic world movements—Josef Stalin. During the last year of his life, 1952, he issued three major public statements. All dealt with various phases of what he called "the deepening general crisis of the world capitalist system." All the steps taken by his successors in the Kremlin, which some people have hopefully regarded as deviations from Stalin's policies, are in reality faithful execution of the tactical line he laid down.

Stalin said that the crisis for capitalism had been caused by the "falling away of the Soviet Union from the capitalist system" in World War I—and the falling away of the "European and Asian people's democracies" during and following World War II. He then posed the question, "Is the general crisis only

a political, or only an economic crisis?" This is his answer:

Neither the one, nor the other. It is a general, i. e., all-round crisis of the world capitalist system, embracing both the economic and the political spheres * * *

The economic consequence of the existence of two opposite camps [the camp of socialism and the camp of capitalism] was that the single all-embracing world market disintegrated, so that now we have two parallel world markets, confronting one another.

It follows from this that the sphere of exploitation of the world's resources by the major capitalist countries (USA, Britain, and France) will not expand, but contract; that their opportunities for sales in the world market will deteriorate, and that their industries will be operating more and more below capacity.

From this he drew the conclusion that a deepening depression in the "capitalist" world is certain, and that "wars between capitalist countries" are inevitable as each struggles to gain a larger share of the remaining shrunken world market.

Now no one can deny that the Communist world has been steadily gaining in Asia during the last decade while the western powers seem at times to be pulling apart. It would be foolhardy indeed to ignore the possibility that history might prove Stalin correct—if we were to be as shortsighted as he assumed, and were to concentrate on building up trade with our enemies instead of with our friends.

What we need as we examine this question of trade with Communist countries is not so much a New Look as a Long Look. Otherwise, the industrialized countries of the West may fall for the tempting trade bait the Communists hold out—for the present. They may grab for hoped-for short-term gains, even though the Communists themselves have made clear on countless occasions that their unwavering purposes are:

First, to get military and industrial equipment and supplies which they cannot yet obtain within the Communist bloc—not in order that they can trade more with us, but so that they can become self-sufficient and not need to trade with us at all;

Second, to induce countries to become more and more dependent upon trade with the Soviet bloc, and therefore at its mercy;

Third, to take advantage of a favorable price situation which they cannot match even by exploitation of their satellites;

Fourth, to divide the capitalistic powers;

Fifth, to weaken and eventually to conquer all non-Communist countries.

II

The possibility of expanding trade with the Soviet bloc is especially alluring just now, as Stalin predicted it would be, because the free-world market has been contracted by Communist conquests at the very time when our own productive capacity is most expanded. During World War II we built up a productive capacity in excess of what we at home could consume in peacetime, or at least more than we could pay for.

As soon after the war as we began to catch up with pent-up civilian needs, our shipments abroad under the Marshall plan and for the Korean war caused still further expansion of our agricultural and industrial plant.

Now we must either reduce our plant to the level of existing markets, which would mean putting men and women out of work at the time soldiers are being demobilized and we need more, not fewer jobs; or, we must find new markets for our expanded productive capacity. There are only two places to develop such new markets—at home and abroad.

Expansion at home has been phenomenal. But with all the domestic expansion conceivable, the American market alone simply cannot be enough to keep the American farmer and manufacturer and laborer at full employment. We must, therefore, lay long-range plans to increase our markets abroad.

But, at the same time, other countries, particularly in Western Europe, whose industrial plants we have so largely rebuilt under Marshall plan aid are catching up with their domestic demands. They also need larger foreign markets to keep their plants and workers busy.

Where is the greatest undeveloped potential for such expanded foreign trade? The obvious answer would seem to be Asia, where half the people of the world live. They are just beginning their industrial revolution. They are just learning to use machines to increase their production, raise their standard of living, and increase their purchasing power. They need and want what the industrialized countries have to offer them, especially technical assistance and engineering, industrial machinery, thousands of miles of trunk railways and highways, automobiles, trucks, and buses. The list is endless.

The unchanging objective of the Communists—as was Japan's before them—is to seize control of these Asian peoples, under the slogan of "liberation," reduce their standards of living to subsistence levels, and build a vast industrial complex, based on captured raw materials, western machinery (as much as possible from their European satellites like Czechoslovakia and East Germany) and slave labor. If successful, they could flood the world's markets with commodities at costs below those at which the West can produce them. Such an enslaved Orient would be an almost unbeatable competitor.

On the other hand, a free Orient can become a huge market. People who are free and at peace want most of all to raise their own standards of living. They turn their industry to producing consumer goods for themselves—food and clothing and housing first, and gradually, as their purchasing power increases, automobiles, radios, refrigerators, and so forth. America has an enormous stake in helping these peoples remain free and in helping them develop an enlarging, expanding economy, with new industries, more jobs, higher wages, greater purchasing power, more sales, and then more industries to start the cycle over again.

III

But to develop such a favorable trade situation, certain minimum conditions must be fulfilled:

First, the economies must complement each other, directly or through multilateral trade. Each country must have either money or goods that others want. If it were free, Asia's economy, almost in toto, would complement, rather than compete with ours. Its people produce a great many commodities which we need and with which they can pay for the items they want from the West. If this were the only condition, the trade prospects would be good.

But a second condition is political security and stability. One cannot enter into a contract with a firm in a foreign land, or even with its government, unless there is reasonable certainty that goods can go and come, that media of exchange will be stable and convertible, that war or revolution will not be breaking out, and that commercial relations will not be interrupted by the other government, no matter how economically profitable, as a means of furthering its political objectives.

In a time of political insecurity or danger of war, no prudent nation can permit itself to become too dependent on foreign sources for essential commodities from which it might be cut off.

The prospect in the Far East for satisfying this condition of political security and stability is close to zero.

Mr. Stalin said:

The mightiest ally of the Soviet Union is to have strife, conflicts, and wars in every other country.

Communist tactics in stirring up strife and conflicts in other countries are completely fluid and subject to reversal without notice. But from the standpoint of the Long Look they are ruthlessly consistent. When winning, as at Dien Bien Phu, the Communists press mercilessly; when losing, as in Korea, they assume the posture of peace, propose truce talks, and dangle the promise of unlimited trade. Then as soon as they have succeeded in dividing, disarming, or buying off their opponents, the terms of trade become impossibly difficult again.

What hope is there of substantial long-range trade under such circumstances? It must be almost on a hit-and-run basis. Furthermore, the larger the trade becomes, the more dangerous is the position of the nation that relies on it. It puts itself more and more at the mercy of the enemy.

A third minimum condition might be called mutuality—a common philosophy with respect to trade. All parties must accept and abide by the same set of rules.

The British have been characterized as a nation of shopkeepers. In a real sense that is a fair description of the Western World—and of most of the free world. It is reflected in a broad pattern of economic philosophy and conduct. The laws and courts protect the trader under accepted codes of commerce.

Against this philosophy is pitted the power of Communist state organizations

and national monopolies that have as their single objective the strengthening of the state. The businessman from the West can seldom match their bargaining power which is used without scruples to obtain advantage for the state.

Our objectives in free world trade are to improve the lot of our people; to better relations between the countries involved; to promote peace and prosperity in the world; and in the process earn a profit much of which becomes capital for further expansion of production and trade with resulting further improvement of living standards.

But none of these is an objective of a Communist regime, nor can it be. They cannot trade under the accepted rules of the free world without ceasing to be Communist. They cannot cease to be Communist without their whole movement collapsing.

Communists of necessity must carry on trade, not for commercial reasons as do we, but for political reasons. Trade is primarily a weapon of Communist imperialism, to be expanded or contracted, to be directed here or shifted there, as those at the top determine to be expedient in promoting the world revolution.

A striking illustration was the action of the Chinese Communist regime in exporting millions of tons of rice—even though Chinese people in two famine-stricken provinces were starving—in exchange for rubber from Ceylon at considerably higher than the world market price. Human beings do not count in the Communist world, except as they can be used to further the objectives of the state.

IV

Fewer businessmen in the West would be deceived by Communist trade maneuvers if they understood that the Soviet bloc's representatives are not plain businessmen like themselves, though they often try to act like that. They are representatives of government organizations tightly controlled by their Communist rulers whose purposes are political. This leads inevitably to such difficulties as the following:

First. Spokesmen and negotiators for the Communists frequently make attractive offers and promises but later prove unwilling to sign contracts in accordance with these offers. Such offers are made partly for propaganda purposes with intent to deceive. This was clearly the case at the Moscow Economic Conference in April 1952 when the U. S. S. R. offered to more than triple its billion-dollar trade with the West in 2 or 3 years. A year later, the 1 billion was not up 300 percent, but had dropped about 40 percent.

Second. Communist countries have proved unreliable as markets or sources of supply, even in the short run. Experience in many countries shows that trade contracts may be terminated arbitrarily despite satisfactory performance on the part of Western trade partners. The ups and downs of Communist purchases in the Australian wool market are a case in point. Often this is done systematically; dependence on trade

with the Soviet bloc is created, then termination is used as a form of pressure tactic. Last year, when Pakistan appeared to be veering toward the free world, Communist China cut its purchases of Pakistan cotton from approximately \$84 million in 1952 to about \$7 million in 1953.

Third. Communist planners direct all their economic efforts, including foreign trade, toward self-sufficiency. This is clearly seen in their writings and in actual performance. The U. S. S. R. has the longest history as a Communist country. Its peak trade was in 1929-33. In the late thirties it fell to about half, and the postwar trade volume was still lower, despite the large-scale increases in Soviet total output since 1928. In 1953 the whole bloc—including Communist China—did less than \$3 billion of trade with the rest of the world.

A number of writers who take a more optimistic view about trade with Communist China point to continued existence of private industry and trade within that country. But where such does exist, it is only on sufferance of the government and will be extinguished when it has served its purpose. This has never been denied by the Chinese Communist leaders. On the contrary, they have said on numerous occasions that complete nationalization of industries and collectivization of agriculture have to come, but in stages—which means just as fast as they feel themselves strong enough. Why should we help them do it faster?

If the ruthless use of trade as a political weapon were not enough to discourage the Western businessman, he should take a long look at the difficulties and disadvantages from a strictly commercial standpoint.

First. Communist countries are afflicted with shortages and production problems and have difficulty supplying exports to pay for the imports they want. Western European countries have found themselves consistently forced to extend credit, to exert pressure to obtain payment, and they may end up by accepting goods they do not want to avoid taking a loss on debts—as the Austrians, for example, have discovered in dealing with Hungary. The London Economist in February reported that Sweden, which has long taken the lead in developing East-West trade, has recently refused to supply the Czechs with more iron ore because of unsatisfactory payments.

Second. Communist export prices tend to be high, and are sometimes raised abruptly to take advantage of a favorable market. Poland, especially, has been noted for such tactics.

Third. Continual complaints about the quality of products from Soviet bloc countries are heard. This is especially true of industrial goods, but also applies to raw materials and foodstuffs. Recent Soviet petroleum shipments to Egypt proved to be so filled with extraneous matter that the costs of its use were greatly increased.

Fourth. Communist countries are noted for poor performance in deliveries

which are often delayed and sometimes never come through. Occasionally delivery has been delayed on purpose to get concessions not included in the original agreement.

Fifth. Communist trade representatives are often hard to deal with. They usually have to consult with their home offices before agreeing to terms, which causes unreasonable stubbornness and long delays. Currently they are under orders to act more conciliatory and friendly than in the past, but there is no slightest evidence that this will last; and it does not prevent bureaucratic rigidity. A shipbuilding firm in Falkenberg, Sweden, was forced into bankruptcy as a result of difficulties encountered in fulfilling a Soviet order for 10 fishing boats.

Although trade between China and the outside world was never very large, some optimists profess to believe that the Communists' present 5-year plan will offer great opportunity for profitable trade with the West. But if they will study the plan they will find that the urge for industrialization arises from the determination to improve China's military posture, not the needs of its people.

During 1952 and the first part of 1953 Communist China was overextended in Korea and anxious to sow dissension among the allied powers in order to get more favorable truce terms. So it started its so-called trade offensive.

A good many western traders rushed to Peiping, and others, including some Americans, journeyed to Moscow. But only a few months later when the Communists had managed to extricate themselves from the unprofitable operation in Korea which they could not win, and shifted their efforts to the far more promising field of Indochina, the trade offensive had accomplished much of its obviously diversionary purpose and the glittering prospects of trade with Communist China began to fade.

A British trade organization, the China Association, said in December 1953:

There is no doubt but that the potentialities have been greatly exaggerated in the public mind, partly as a result of the superficial successes of the various unofficial trade missions which have paid visits to Peiping this year. This overeagerness has unfortunately been reflected in an increasing severity of the terms which China now demands.

Despite all these difficulties, there are those who find it hard to resist the attraction of China as a potential market, because it is proving so difficult for the free world to work out acceptable trade patterns within itself. But the more the free world ties itself to the Soviet orbit, the less likely its members are to move toward greater international trade among themselves, which is the way that offers by far the greater possibilities.

VI

There are two other situations in Asia which we should mention because of the special attractions and weaknesses they present to the Communists. Everyone understands the reasons for the Communist drive into southeast Asia—Indochina, Thailand, Burma, and Malaya. That is where the riches of Asia are—

rubber, tin and other metals, oil, and rice surpluses.

But Japan is also a particularly desirable Communist target because of its industrial capacity. It is also particularly vulnerable because of its lack of rice, iron ore, coking coal, oil, and many other essential materials. It simply cannot maintain its solvency or even its independence unless it has access to markets where it can sell its manufactured products in exchange for food supplies and raw materials. The three main areas with which it might conceivably develop such trade relations are: Southeast Asia, the United States, and mainland China. Japan has been unable to regain its former markets in southeast Asia because of popular hostility resulting from Japanese occupation during the war, unsettled reparations accounts, and efforts by European countries, particularly the United Kingdom, to keep Japan out of those markets. Britain needs and wants them for itself—as Stalin predicted would be the case.

Unless the United States is willing to continue underwriting the Japanese economy in an amount approaching a billion dollars a year, or to permit greater Japanese trade with ourselves, Japan has no choice except to expand its trade with Communist China. The latter will not help Japan out of its dire predicament, no matter how profitable the trade would be to China itself, unless Japan is willing to break with the United States. Chou-En-lai has just reiterated this demand bluntly at Geneva.

That would give the Soviet bloc, in addition to the gigantic manpower and resources of the China mainland which it already controls, the Japanese workshop, the best in Asia.

The difficulties we face today in trying to check Communist expansion in Indochina are small indeed compared to the problem we will face should Japan's industrial might come under Communist control.

There are no ways to prevent such a disaster except to devise means to keep southeast Asia free, reduce barriers to Japanese trade with the free world, and intensify pressures on Communist China itself until the hold of its tyrannical regime is weakened, loosened, and eventually broken.

The Asia mainland can live without Japan; Japan cannot live indefinitely without the mainland.

Unless ways are found to return China to the free world, Japan must almost certainly wind up in the Communist world.

I am fully aware of the difficulties in returning China to the free world; but any other course presents still greater difficulties.

VII

How then shall we deal with Communist forces on the march in Asia? How can we prevent new conquests and overcome those already accomplished?

There are no easy solutions. But it seems to me we must begin by ending the illusions that have led us into one pitfall after another.

One illusion is that by expanding trade with the Communist bloc we can convert

Communists into capitalists. Of all the possibilities this is the least likely. Why should they desert when they are winning?

It is like the woman who imagines the way to reform a brute is to marry him. It never works, but some still try it. If the Communists really want our hand in a workable trade relationship, let them show good intent by reforming first.

A second illusion is that by increasing trade with the Chinese Communists we can detach them from the Russian Communists, or can drive a wedge between Peiping and Moscow, or can make a Tito out of Mao Tse-tung.

But why should Mao move away from the Kremlin if he can have all the advantages of trade with the Western World in addition to those of closest relations with the Soviet bloc? Besides, does anyone believe the hard-headed men in the Kremlin would be moving heaven and earth to get Communist China accepted in respectable society if that would lead or enable China to break with Moscow and thereby wreck its whole world movement?

Mao conceivably might pull away from Moscow if he were compelled to in order to get absolutely essential goods—that is, if he began to lose in China. The first aim of our foreign policy in Asia should be directed to making him lose. The way to do that is to make him fail, not to help him win. The best hope of creating friction between China and the Soviet Union is to keep the Chinese Reds locked in the Russian bear's arms. The nearer they come to smothering, the greater likelihood of their breaking away.

A third illusion we should end is that trade with Communist China can assume the vast proportions some have glowingly predicted, and thus substantially meet the needs of the industrialized countries for larger markets. If the Chinese want to improve their trade relations as some would have you believe, why do they not start correcting the abuses imposed on foreign traders already there? Until they are willing to do the most elementary things necessary for carrying on civilized trade and intercourse, why should we walk into any more blind alleys?

VIII

In addition to determining what policies we should not follow with respect to Communist countries in Asia—because too undependable economically and undesirable politically—we must ask, What are the policies that we ought to adopt and pursue?

It is unfortunate, but inescapable, that since the Communist bloc makes its economic policies completely subservient to its political objectives, we, too, must put political considerations first. At the least, we cannot afford trade policies that defeat our foreign policy.

The immediate objective of our foreign policy in Asia must be to prevent any further gains there by the Kremlin. To achieve that objective:

First. We must recognize that what is at stake in Asia is the peace and possi-

ble survival of the free world, not just its trade.

Second. We must not let the Reds win any more economic victories. That means we must resist resumption of trade with them. If they are not our enemies, why do we draft and arm men to be ready to fight them? If they are our enemies, how can anyone suggest we help them become stronger?

Third. We must not let them win any more diplomatic victories. Admission of Communist China to the United Nations would be the greatest possible diplomatic victory. Free Asia will crumble once it becomes convinced the Communists are going to win. Admission to the U. N. would mean to the peoples of Asia, and should mean to us, that the Reds have already won.

Fourth. We must not let the Communists win any more political victories. For America to intervene alone in Indochina, for example, would enable the Reds to convince millions not that we are helping Asian peoples to defend their own freedom but that we are helping defend French colonialism, which the people who have been under it hate worse than they hate the Communist imperialism which they have not yet been under.

Fifth. We must not let them win any more military victories. This requires that we get at last the Pacific Pact which the Congress called for in 1949—an alliance of the free nations of southeast Asia and the Pacific to resist further Communist expansion. To develop in the Asian peoples now threatened the will to fight as the South Koreans did, they must know it is for their own freedom. They will not believe it is for their freedom unless the alliance has as its nucleus genuinely independent Asian and Pacific nations (of which the United States is one), supported by European powers; rather than a nucleus of the former colonial nations of Europe, to be supported by the people of Asia.

Sixth. On one positive side, we must give greater encouragement and assistance to the free Chinese on Formosa to enable them to maintain a symbol of national freedom and, as a preliminary, to smuggle agents and suitable supplies to the China mainland in order to keep hope alive and to enable the resistance forces to do to the Reds exactly what the Reds did to the Nationalists—destroy communications, isolate the cities, disrupt the economy. That is, when the Chinese Communists are in trouble at home, we must do all we can to keep them in trouble, not help them out of it.

Seventh. We must, above all, do our best to help the free countries of Asia remain free by becoming stronger. The great expansion of trade in Asia which we need, is not to be found in Communist China. It is in the non-Communist areas around China. We must seek to apply there more effectively the same philosophy of an expanding economy and reduced trade barriers which are responsible for America's own huge internal trade. Let us concentrate on expanding the \$148 billion of trade last year within the existing free world

rather than jeopardize that for the less than \$3 billion of trade between the free world and the whole Soviet bloc, including three-quarters of a billion with Communist China.

Eighth. We must always weigh the possible but uncertain economic benefits of trade with Communist tyrannies against the certain political and psychological losses. To build up trade with the Chinese Communists would give enormous benefits to our enemies; it would not bring substantial economic or other benefits to ourselves or our allies in the West; and it would do very great injury to one ally that we generally seem to forget—the ally which, in my book, is the most important of all because the most dependable, and in a position to do the enemy most damage—namely, the nearly eight hundred million oppressed peoples behind the Iron Curtain who know Communist tyranny for what it is and silently resist it. We must not betray their hopes or weaken their resolve or undercut their position by any act that would increase the strength of Communists anywhere.

When there is already such determined opposition behind the Iron Curtain as was demonstrated by the revolt in East Germany last June and by the decision of Communist prisoners of war in Korea to refuse to return even to their homes and families in enslaved China, there is reason for great hope, not despair—if we in the free world will prove steadfast.

In the last analysis the decision we must make on this trade issue is a moral decision. Shall we put our faith for the future in the millions of oppressed peoples? Or in deals with their oppressors?

We cannot win our enemies by letting down our friends and loyal allies. On the contrary, the best way to influence our enemies is to stand steadfastly by our friends, especially those who are already fighting the enemy from within and may make it unnecessary for the rest of us to fight it from without.

If we take the Long Look, there can be no question of the decision we and other free peoples will make.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 232. An act to provide for the conveyance to the State of Indiana of certain surplus real property situated in Marion County, Ind.;

H. R. 2512. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609), as amended; and

H. R. 6452. An act for the relief of Mrs. Josette L. St. Marie.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to: Mr. PRICE in two instances.

Mr. BONNER and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ASPINALL.

Mr. HILLELSON and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PROUTY.

Mr. CANFIELD (at the request of Mr. ALLEN of Illinois) and to include extraneous matter.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.), pursuant to its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, June 1, 1954, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1576. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the relief of certain members of the Armed Forces who were required to pay certain transportation charges covering shipment of their household goods and personal effects upon return from overseas, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1577. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize certain officers and employees of the Department of State and the Foreign Service to carry firearms"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1578. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to the following claim: *The Natchez Tribe of Indians, and Wahlanetah Scott, Nancy Raven, members of said tribe of Indians and for the use and benefit of all members of said Natchez Tribe of Indians, claimants, v. The United States of America, claimee* (Docket No. 365); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1579. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1580. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 26, 1953, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of reports on Neah Bay, Wash., with a view to determining if the existing project should be modified in any way at this time; also with a view to determining the amount of erosion damage caused by the construction of the breakwater and the advisability of making reparations therefor. This investigation was requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on June 7, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 404); to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

1581. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated April 28, 1954, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of report on Fall River Harbor, Mass., requested by a resolution of the

Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted on July 6, 1949 (H. Doc. No. 405); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H. R. 9020. A bill to provide increases in the monthly rates of compensation and pension payable to certain veterans and their dependents; with amendment (Rept. No. 1685). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOEVEN: Committee on Agriculture. S. 1399. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1686). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HILL: Committee on Agriculture. S. 3050. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 1687). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HILLINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 6113. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code, so as to increase the penalties applicable to the smuggling of goods into the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1688). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 8386. A bill to make the provisions of the act of August 28, 1937, relating to the conservation of water resources in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States, applicable to the entire United States, and to increase and revise the limitation on aid available under the provisions of the said act, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1689). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan: Committee on Government Operations. H. R. 8753. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize the Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishings when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government motor vehicles, and to authorize the United States Civil Service Commission to regulate operators of Government-owned motor vehicles, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1690). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HILLINGS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 8008. A bill to amend the act of January 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect the provisions of title II of the First War Powers Act, 1941; with amendment (Rept. No. 1691). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOEVEN: Committee on Agriculture. House Joint Resolution 458. Joint resolution to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim retained rights in a certain tract of land to the Board of Education of Irwin County, Ga., and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No.

1692). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONAS of Illinois: Committee on the Judiciary. House Joint Resolution 243. Joint resolution to amend the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America; with amendment (Rept. No. 1693). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. VELDE: Committee on Un-American Activities. Report on organized communism in the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1694). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. BOLTON and Mr. RICHARDS: Committee on Foreign Affairs. Report of the eighth session of the Seventh General Assembly pursuant to House Resolution 113, 83d Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 1695). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. REED of New York: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 9366. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to extend coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program, increase the benefits payable thereunder, preserve the insurance rights of disabled individuals, and increase the amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1698). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HOEVEN: Committee on Agriculture. S. 1400. An act to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to release the reversionary rights of the United States in and to a tract of land located in Wake County, N. C.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1696). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HOEVEN: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 6263. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska; with amendment (Rept. No. 1697). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. REED of New York:
H. R. 9366. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to extend coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program, increase the benefits payable thereunder, preserve the insurance rights of disabled individuals, and increase the amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BISHOP:
H. R. 9367. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide a permanent procedure for adjustment of tariff rates on a selective basis, to regulate the flow of imported articles on a basis of fair competition with domestic articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:
H. R. 9368. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain property located in Polk County, Iowa, and described as Camp Dodge, to the State of Iowa; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DORN of South Carolina:
H. R. 9369. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide a permanent pro-

cedure for adjustment of tariff rates on a selective basis, to regulate the flow of imported articles on a basis of fair competition with domestic articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:
H. R. 9370. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the States of Arkansas and Oklahoma to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interests in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Arkansas River and its tributaries as they affect such States; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HALE:
H. R. 9371. A bill to repeal section 10 of the act entitled "An act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1936 (the so-called Walsh-Healey Act); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9372. A bill to increase the national minimum wage to \$1 an hour; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HARRIS:
H. R. 9373. A bill to provide for Federal financial assistance to the States in the construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri:
H. R. 9374. A bill authorizing the construction of certain public works on the Mississippi River for the protection of St. Louis, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KEARNS:
H. R. 9375. A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to designate employees of the District to protect life and property in and on the buildings and grounds of any institution located upon property outside of the District of Columbia acquired by the United States for District sanatoriums, hospitals, training schools and other institutions; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. OSMERS:
H. R. 9376. A bill to exempt from duty under paragraph 372 of the Tariff Act of 1930 certain crawler-type diesel tractors imported into Puerto Rico for agricultural use; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHORT:
H. R. 9377. A bill to further amend title II of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to provide for the computation of reenlistment bonuses for members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:
H. R. 9378. A bill authorizing the construction of certain public works on the Mississippi River for the protection of St. Louis, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:
H. R. 9379. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the States of Arkansas and Oklahoma, to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to their interests in, and the apportionment of, the waters of the Arkansas River and its tributaries as they affect such States; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CELLER:
H. Res. 563. Resolution providing for a code of fair procedure for House committees; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HOWELL:
H. Res. 564. Resolution providing for a code of fair procedure for the committees of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:
H. Res. 565. Resolution providing for a code of fair committee procedure; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:
H. Res. 566. Resolution providing for a code of fair procedure for the committees of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. YATES:

H. Res. 567. Resolution providing for a code of fair procedure for committees of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. HESELTON: Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, memorializing the Congress of the United States in favor of the adoption of the resolutions to add the words "under God" to the pledge of allegiance to the flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States in favor of the adoption of the resolution to add the words "under God" to the pledge of allegiance to the flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to joint resolution No. 6 with regard to returning to the State of New Jersey and other States sufficient moneys for the administration of employment security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to transmitting certified copies of the interstate civil defense compacts between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the States of Colorado, Ohio, Texas, and West Virginia; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H. R. 9380. A bill for the relief of Nazzarena Giannantonio, nee Nazzarena Sabatini, also known as Nazzacena Sabatini; Anna Sabatini Nazzarena Giannantonio Sabatini; Giannan-

toni Nazzarena; Nazzarena Giannantonio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 9381. A bill for the relief of Nisan Sarkis Giritliyan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 9382. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Amato; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ:

H. R. 9383. A bill for the relief of George S. Zambrzycki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 9384. A bill for the relief of Kieran Patrick Kenny; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YORTY:

H. R. 9385. A bill for the relief of Ka Tim Lee, Veng Tang Wong Lee, and William Cleveland Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

953. By Mr. ADAIR: Petition of the members of Women's Society of World Service of Evangelical United Brethren Church and Christian Service Guild of Kendallville, Ind., expressing a deep concern for the right TV programs, and protesting the liquor, drinking, and smoking advertisements; also the degrading scenes in many an otherwise fine program. Also would like action taken on scanty attire worn on many programs. Urge support of the Bryson bill, H. R. 1227; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

954. Also, petition of the people of Steuben County, Ind., want beer and wine advertising off radio and TV because of its evil influence on our children and others. Urge support of the Bryson bill, H. R. 1227; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

955. Also, petition of Mrs. Otis Starr and other citizens of Poneto, Bluffton, and Keystone, Ind., urging the passage of the Bryson bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

956. By Mr. BEAMER: Petition of Teamsters' Local Union, No. 759, Kokomo, Ind., and

Joint Council No. 69 of Indiana, urging recognition of the trucking industry as a prime hauler of United States mails on a par with other forms of transportation; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

957. By Mr. FORAND: Petition of Charles H. Fitzsimmons of Newport, R. I., and 61 others urging enactment of the bill, H. R. 8863, to amend Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide for employees of the executive and judicial branches of the Government benefits similar to those employees of the legislative branch; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

958. By Mr. HESELTON: Petition of Mrs. Hazel Bellefeulle and others of Greenfield, Mass., in support of H. R. 1227, the so-called Bryson bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

959. By the SPEAKER: Petition of John J. Basak and others, Richmond Hill, N. Y., relative to being in support of House Joint Resolution 243, to incorporate the words "under God" in the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

960. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of members of the Perry S. Gaston Post, No. 343, American Legion of New Castle, Pa.; opposing the policy adopted by the Department of Defense in closing the files of some of the prisoners of war taken by the North Korean Communists; to the Committee on Armed Services.

961. Also, petition of 49 members of the Wurtemberg WCTU, deploring the advertising of alcoholic beverages on radio and television, where it can be seen and heard by our children and in the magazines and daily papers, where it is read by our children; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

962. By Mr. HOSMER: Petition of Mrs. Anna C. LaMothe and other constituents of the 18th Congressional District of California in re restoration of rights and privileges of the Armed Forces and their dependents; to the Committee on Armed Services.

963. Also, petition of Mrs. Dorothy M. Lynn and other residents of California in re rights and privileges of the Armed Forces and their dependents; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

"Bennington" Heroism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WINSTON L. PROUTY

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 28, 1954

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. Speaker, all of America received with profound shock the news reports of the tragedy aboard the aircraft carrier *Bennington*. The carrier named for a historic battle of the Revolution won by Green Mountain farmers has a special place in the hearts of us Vermonters, and we find the courage of the carrier crew reminiscent of the spirit of the patriots at Bennington so many years ago.

How appropriate at this time to ask ourselves anew:

How much will a man endure for an ideal?

How long will he lie side by side with death and not know fear?

These questions were answered in 1777 when a raggle-taggle band of Vermont farmers led by Gen. John Stark defeated the British troops fighting to capture supplies at Bennington, Vt. Facing almost certain disaster, the Vermont woodsmen, ill-equipped for battle, gave America a victory which made possible the triumph for independence at Saratoga. Every schoolboy knows the word "Bennington" as a symbol of courage and faith in the higher aspirations of mankind.

How much will a man endure for an ideal?

How long will he lie side by side with death and not know fear?

Only yesterday these questions were answered for us again as explosions and fire aboard the aircraft carrier *Bennington* wrenched life from nearly 100 men and inflicted injury on many more. From the first explosion until the last man left the ship, the men of the *Bennington* fought through smoke, flames, and red-hot steel to rescue their comrades.

Man's love for man was never more nobly demonstrated when crew members groped their way through deadly fumes, across passages choked with twisted steel, to find the wounded. Lieutenant Gage, an officer of the *Bennington*, reporting for the rescue parties, said: "We were able to get to all of the men. After we had taken out all we could find, we checked to see that nobody had been overlooked."

Bennington, a name ennobled by the courage of Vermonters during the Revolution, was given a new luster by the officers and men of the carrier *Bennington*.

Vermont holds out its heart to the families of those who lost their lives in yesterday's fateful accident, and most especially to the family of Lt. Cyron M. Barber, of Bennington, and Chief Warrant Officer Stanley L. Capistrand, of Burlington.

How much will a man endure for an ideal?

How long will he lie side by side with death and not know fear?